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FURTHER NOTES ON THE NOMENCLATURE OF
NORTH AMERICAN JULIDAE AND
NEMASOMIDAE.

BY RALPH V. CHAMBERLIN.

In a recent paper on The Julidae and Isobatidae in North America published in these Proceedings (Vol. XXXIV, pp. 81-84), it was pointed out that all members of these families thus far known from this country are identical with well-known European forms. The nomenclature adopted for these forms in that paper is in the main that which has been most commonly used by European myriopodists; but a further consideration of types and literature shows that some changes in this nomenclature must be made. In the present paper these changes and some additions to the synonymy are indicated.

JULIDAE.

Diploiuulus londinensis (Leach).

1814. *Julus londinensis* Leach, Trans. Linn. Soc. London, XI, p. 378.

1886. *Julus psilopygus* Latzel, in Chalande, Contr. à la faune d. Myr. d. France.

1888 *Julus luridus* var. *oedurus* Latzel, op. cit., 2d list.

1905. *Cylindroiulus londinensis* var. *psilopygus* Latzel, Ribaut, Soc. d'Hist. Nat. Toulouse, 1905, p. 4.

The types of this species, as indicated in the original description and confirmed after reexamination by Pocock (1900), have the last tergite prolonged into a distinct, clubbed cauda or horn. They have the striae of the segments particularly numerous and close-set. This form, as pointed out by Jackson (1915) and the Brade-Birks (1918), is the same as the rare tailed form known on the continent as *psilopygus* Latzel and *luricus oedurus* Latzel which had been equated and listed as a variety of *londinensis* by Ribaut (1905). Under the name *Julus londinensis*, *Cylindroiulus londinensis*, or *Diploiuulus londinensis*, most continental writers, such as Meinert, Porath, Stuxberg, Attems and Verhoeff, have designated a much more

common form differing in wholly lacking caudal horn, in having the segmental striae less numerous, and in being of smaller average size. In the structure of the copulatory organs, however, it seems to be absolutely the same as the tailed form. The ecaudate form is the one occurring so commonly in the United States, where tailed specimens have never been found. In accord with the opinion of European workers who have had opportunity of studying both forms and the manner of their occurrence, the caudate and ecaudate individuals may be regarded tentatively as constituting distinct varieties of the species. The ecaudate variety must be designated by Wood's name *caeruleocinctus*, which has priority as indicated below.

***Diploiuulus londinensis caeruleocinctus* (Wood).**

1864. *Julus caeruleocinctus* Wood, Proc. Acad. Sci. Phil., p. 14.
1864. *Julus hortensis* Wood, *ibid.*
1866. *Julus multistriatus* Walsh, Practical Entomologist, 2, p. 34, with figure, and p. 70.
1866. *Julus londinensis* Porat, Bidr. t. känded. Sver. Myr., Dipl., p. 28.
1868. *Julus londinensis* Meinert, Naturh. Tidsskr., p. 8.
1869. *Julus londinensis* Porat, Öfvers. Vet. Akad. Förh., no. 6, p. 647.
1876. *Julus londinensis* Stuxberg, Öfvers. Vet-Akad. Förh., no. 8, p. 893.
1891. *Julus londinensis* Verhoeff, Berlin Ent. Zeitschr., XXXVI, p. 151, and in his subsequent writings, under *Iulus*, *Cylindroiulus*, etc.
1900. *Julus teutonicus* Pocock, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., p. 206.
1915. *Cylindroiulus londinensis teutonicus* Jackson, Lanc. and Ches. Nat., p. 433.
1918. *Cylindroiulus londinensis teutonicus* H. K. and S. G. Brade-Birks, Lanc. and Ches. Nat., p. 115.

There might be some doubt as to the identity of Wood's *caeruleocinctus* were we dependent upon his description alone; but, in the first place, specimens identified by Wood in the M. C. Z. collection are clearly the ecaudate form of *londinensis*, and, in the second place, Wood examined specimens of Walsh's *multistriatus* and declared them indistinguishable from his *caeruleocinctus* (Cf. Practical Entomologist, 1866, 2, p. 70). Walsh's description can apply to no other form than the present one and leaves no room for doubt as to the identity of *caeruleocinctus*. The specimens upon which Wood's original description was based were said to be in bad condition and had probably been dried, under which condition the blue banding which suggested the name commonly comes out more or less conspicuously. The description of *hortensis* was probably drawn from fresh material. Three names, then, as indicated in the synonymy above, had been applied in America to this ecaudate form of *londinensis* many years before Pocock proposed the name *teutonicus*.

***Brachyiulus pusillus* (Leach).**

To the synonyms of this species as given in our previous paper (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 1921, XXXIV, p. 82) should be added:

1898. *Brachyiulus littoralis* Verhoeff, Arch. Naturg., p. 154, pl. 6, fig. 29.

The *Brachyiulus pusillus* of Verhoeff described in the same place (Op. cit., p. 152, pl. 6, fig. 27) is not *pusillus* of Leach.

Ophiulus pilosus (Newport).

1842. *Julus pilosus* Newport, Proc. Ent. Soc. London; also Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 1, XI, p. 316.

1847. *Julus longabo* C. Koch, Die Myriap., II, p. 106, fig. 228.

For the later synonymy see our previous paper (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 1921, XXXIV, p. 83).

As long ago as 1893 (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 6, XI, p. 249), Pocock pointed out that the types of *Julus pilosus* Newport were the same species as *Julus fallax* Meinert (1868), not of Latzel (1884). This identification has been more recently confirmed after reexamination of the types by the Brade-Birks (Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., 1919, ser. 9, III, p. 254). Hence *pilosus* Newport, having precedence over *longabo* Koch as above indicated, must be used in designating this species.

NEMASOMIDAE.

The type of *Nemasoma*, *Nemasoma varicorne* C. Koch (Syst. d. Myriap., 1847, p. 116), is the same species as the type of *Isobates*, *Isobates semisulcatus* Menge (Neueste Schr. d. nat. Ges. in Danzig, 1851, IV, 4 Hft., p. 6). Hence *Isobates* is clearly a synonym of *Nemasoma*. However, *Isobates* has continued in use in Europe apparently because *Nemasoma* has been regarded as preoccupied by a genus of Coleoptera proposed by Latreille in 1804 (Hist. Nat. Ins., XI, p. 239). The original spelling of Latreille's genus is *Nemozoma* (νέμω, possess, and ζῶμα, girdle), subsequently varied by Curtis and others to *Nemosoma*. This is certainly sufficiently different in spelling from Koch's genus, which also has a different derivation (νήμα, thread, and σῶμα, body). The name *Nemasoma* was also subsequently proposed for a genus of Coleoptera, different from that of Latreille, by Solier (In Gay, Hist. Chile, 1851, V, p. 10). This genus of Coleoptera must, of course, receive a different name. There is no reason, however, why Koch's *Nemasoma* should not be used in place of *Isobates*, which it antedates by four years, and the name of the family be correspondingly Nemasomidae, proposed by Bollman as a subfamily in 1893.

Nopoiulus minutus (Brandt).

1841. *Julus minutus* Brandt, Recueil, p. 89.

For later synonymy see Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash., 1921, XXXIV, p. 83, under *Nopoiulus pulchellus*.

This species has been quite widely listed under Leach's name *pulchellus*; but recent examination of the types has shown that they lack eyes and are, in reality, the same as *Blaniulus guttulatus* (Bosc), the latter name having the priority.¹ Hence, with this transfer of *pulchellus* to a position of synonymy in *Blaniulus*, Brandt's name *minutus* becomes the valid designation of the present species.

¹Cf. Hilda K. and S. Graham Brade-Birks, Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., ser. 9, III, p. 256.

